FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 32D CEMA SESSION IN BUCHAREST

28 June Session

AU281150Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 32d CEMA session continued in Bucharest today. At the debates on the agenda, the following comrades took the floor: Marinc, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Le Tanh Nghi, deputy prime minister of the SRV; Sanan Southichak, minister of communications, public works and transport of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos; Gesese Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in charge of economic affairs, of socialist Ethiopia; Jose Eduardodos Santos, deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola; and Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The proceedings are continuing.

Poland's Jaroszewicz Speaks

LD281754Y Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 28 June--In a speech made at the 32d CMEA session Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz presented Poland's stance on international cooperation. Below is a summary of the speech.

Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that general progress had been made in economic, scientific and technological cooperation among the CMEA member countries. In the Polish economy this was manifested by high dynamics of foreign trade turnover with those countries.

In 1977 Polish turnover with other socialist countries marked a 14.4 percent increase. A further increase, exceedingly by over 14 percent that provided for by 1977 trade protocols, is expected this year. The growth in Polish-CMEA trade exchange is to an ever greater extent influenced by development of international specialization and co-production. In 1978, the value of goods produced in Poland for CMEA under specialization agreements will be by 28 percent bigger than that envisaged by the 1977 trade protocol. Poland's participation in international specialization and co-production of the CMEA member member countries well serves the development of Polish industry.

Emphasis should be laid on multilateral ventures, implemented in the current quinquennium, which are of great significance for development of integration.

Long ranging goals and tasks facing the CMEA cooperation were formulated in long term programmes. They are in accord with the needs for economic, scientific and technological cooperation of our countries. This is particularly true of fuels and energy. Of basic importance are those ventures which concern the Soviet participation in meeting the raw materials-fuels needs of our community.

Proceeding to discuss the decisive importance of fuels, raw materials, and energy supplies for development of Polish economy, Premier Jaroszewicz pointed to obstacles encountered by Poland in meeting these needs and stated that we must further seek new solutions in order to secure quick and thorough improvements in raw materials supplies on the CMEA markets.

Paying so much attention to the issues of fuels and raw materials, I do not mean to diminish the role played by other long-term programmes for CMEA cooperation, the Polish premier said. These too are very important for our countries' economic development. Polish premier once again emphasized the role played in this respect by the Soviet Union.

The final part of Premier Jaroszewicz's speech was devoted to issues of organizing CMEA activities. Being aware of the significance of the problem of organizing cooperation, one should not forget that proper utilisation of effective means will play a decisive role in this respect. In this connection he also pointed to the need of improving monetary and financial means of our cooperation.

In conclusion of his speech the Polish premier voiced the conviction that the draft resolution of the session correctly formulates the tasks of the next stage of economic cooperation among CMEA member countries.

Yugoslavia's Marinc Speaks

LD281924Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 28 June--In his speech at the 32d CEMA session in Bucharest, Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, highly assessed the constant progress in Yugoslavia's economic relations with CEMA member countries as one of the essential factors of rich cooperation based on consistent respect for the principles of sovereignty, specific forms of internal development and international positions, equality and mutual economic interests.

Marinc stressed that together with other progressive forces of the world, Yugoslavia was striving to contribute to the elimination of problems which posed a threat to world peace and stability. He noted that nonalined and other developing countries were particularly concerned with the serious upset in the world economy, which could have political consequences. Together with these countries, Yugoslavia was resolutely striving for the creation of a new international economic order on the principle of sovereign control of one's own natural and other resources, and every country's free choice of its own socioeconomic order.

After dwelling on our country's dynamic economic development, Marinc noted that Yugoslavia's dynamism opened broad prospects for the intensification and broadening of economic relations with CEMA member countries, and for multilateral cooperation based on the SFRY-CEMA agreement. He also stated that the SFRY Government held the view that, despite the results achieved, there was still a wide scope for the development of modern forms of mutually beneficial cooperation, for intensifying this cooperation and for achieving still greater stability.

After expressing satisfaction at the successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA member countries, Marinc stated that in Yugoslavia's view broad possibilities existed for developing modern forms of cooperation, both in the field of commodity trade--which accounted for one-third of Yugoslavia's exchange with foreign countries--and in the field of scientific-technical cooperation, in which the Yugoslav economy was becoming increasingly interested. He expressed the view that long-term agreements on cooperation and specialization represented a significant element of Yugoslavia's cooperation with CEMA member countries both on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Though a number of open questions come up in these fields from time to time, Marinc said, they can be settled speedily, in our view, if efforts are made on both sides.

Andrej Marinc also stated that the Yugoslav economy was vigorously increasing the production of investment goods and mass consumption goods, and was expanding other production capacities, which provided possibilities for expanding cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA member countries.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation reiterated that Yugoslavia and our associated labor organizations were interested also in having discussions with CEMA on other forms of participation by Yugoslav associated labor organizations concerning certain aspects of long-term programs of mutual interest, noting that some of our organizations were already cooperating with CEMA member countries. Marinc particularly stressed Yugoslavia's interest in specialized cooperation, cooperation in the production of installations for atomic power stations and cooperation in science and technology in this field.

CEMA Statute

AU290927Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 June--The delegations attending the COMECON session in Bucharest report that the question of changing the COMECON statute will not be raised. The reason is Romanian disagreement with the changes proposed during the session preparation.

The opinion is, however, that the statute at present has become outdated by the development of cooperation within COMECON itself. The statute is outdated also in regard to COMECON's greater openness to other countries and international organizations, above all towards the European Economic Community. The problem of a new statute, therefore, still remains open.

In the addresses of most of the COMECON delegations' heads, closer multilateral cooperation in the field of energy is sought. Soviet Premier Kosygin, together with other East European premiers, defined this question as complex problem embracing not only the building of nuclear power plants but cooperation in nuclear equipment production as well. Today, the second day of the session, a decision on Vietnam's membership in COMECON is expected. Vietnam would increase COMECON membership to ten.

CSSR Supports Change

AU290928Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[By TANJUG Special Correspondent Miodrag Dhukic]

[Text] Prague, 28 June--Only COMECON guarantees the national independence, sovereignty, socialism, prosperity and strength of each member country of this economic community, it is considered in Prague. Czechoslovakia will therefore give unreserved support at the current COMECON session in Bucharest to changing the statute and the adoption of every measure conducive to the uniform conduct of all COMECON members, when a majority votes in favour of the measure.

Official Prague has made known on several occasions that Czechoslovakia is one of the countries which sees its interests only within the framework of COMECON. In Czechoslavak party documents it is emphasized and confirmed that the economic development and stability of Czechoslovakia and all members of the "socialist community" decisively depend on COMECON and on speeding the integration of these countries' economies.

The implementation of these integration programmes within the framework of COMECON is assessed in Czechoslovakia as corroboration of the road of co-ordinating the building of a "developed" socialist society, "real socialism" and the strengthening of "the fraternal family of the countries of the socialist community."

HUNGARIAN CSCE DELEGATE COMMENTS ON BELGRADE MEETING

LD281914Y Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Budapest radio interview with Ambassador Janos Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Belgrade CSCE meeting--Petran's answers read by announcer; date not specified]

[Text] [Question] In the post-Belgrade period cooperation between countries with differing social systems has been an important feature of international affairs. This seems to be a promising development because some extremist Western circles tried to describe the Belgrade meeting as a flop and a failure and hoped to bring about a freeze on possibilities of further cooperation. Was the Belgrade meeting a failure?

[Answer] Well, we have to acknowledge that international conferences affect the policies of the countries concerned. Naturally, the Belgrade meeting could have made more substantial progress and in fact this was the aim of the socialist countries. But on the other hand it cannot be said that the meeting was a waste of time or that it (?harmed) the cause of cooperation. And in fact those in the West who express a considered opinion also evaluate the Belgrade talks as being basically useful. And this evaluation is shared by the member states of the socialist community. I would say that the major result of the meeting was that it strengthened the process of detente, which started in Helsinki, and guaranteed the preconditions for further progress, including the convening of the follow-up conference in Madrid in November 1980 and the organization of three conferences on an expert level in Montreux, Bonn and Malta.

In fact, the preparations for the conference on science started in Bonn on June 20th with the opening of the scientific forum there. And I also think it would be true to say that the Belgrade meeting also provided a lesson for the Western powers for it showed that the socialist countries are not prepared to tolerate any interference in their internal affairs. I think this was clearly shown by the failure of some Western countries to put forward what can be termed detente with a human face, in an effort to discredit the socialist countries. Although, of course, this action of the Western countries did tend to prevent the meeting from reaching constructive resolutions on such questions as security, disarmament and economic cooperation. But since the European countries are still only at the beginning, as it were, of the process of security and cooperation there is still time to consider and utilize these experiences at the Madrid meeting in November 1980.

[Question] Now since Belgrade there have been a number of bilateral meetings of major importance. I am thinking here of the visit to the FRG by President Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU, and President Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ, the talks in the GDR of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and the visit of Mr Willy Brandt, the chairman of the SPD, to several socialist countries, including Hungary where Mr Brandt had talks with Mr Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP. It seems in fact that there has been an upswing in dialog between countries with differing social systems.

[Answer] Yes, it seems that during the period between the Belgrade and the Madrid meetings bilateral relations have come to the forefront and these meetings of major importance also confirm that despite the remnants of the cold war the process of detente is still progressing. Of course, the establishment of dialog requires at least a minimum of trust between states, while at the same time bilateral meetings naturally help to strengthen mutual trust.

[Question] Much has been said about the Hungarian initiative aimed at developing European cooperation. Would you kindly run over what can be termed the main features?

[Answer] In its diplomacy Hungary acts in the experience of the Helsinki final act and is guided by the principles and goals laid down in Helsinki. It had several high-level talks and consultations on an expert level since then with the representatives of a number of European capitalist countries and in fact has proposed to 19 Western countries that we should review and improve our bilateral contacts. Hungary has put forward concrete suggestions and proposals for promoting further cooperation. Now this has covered the development of economic contacts and proposals for becoming better acquainted with each other's cultural values. Let me take this opportunity to point out that we consider the exchange of programs between radio stations to be very important.

We have, for example, proposed to the countries concerned that such exchanges of radio programs should be more proportionate because at present the Domestic Service of Radio Budapest carries more programs from differen Western radio situations than vice versa. We would also like to ensure that the states did more to disseminate and popularize the cultural values of those nations whose language is spoken only in a relatively limited circle. For example, we very positively evaluate the initiatives and financial subsidies of the Swedish Government aimed at realizing this goal. On our part, we have also proposed the introduction of various measures which would help to ease travel, because at present it is much easier for the citizens of the capitalist countries to visit Hungary than for Hungarian citizens to visit certain Western countries, because of the length of time it takes for them to obtain entry visas.

[Question] Has there in fact been a response from the Western countries to these Hungarian proposals?

[Answer] Basically there has been a favorable response. On the whole there has been a readiness to engage in dialogs. But of course the response varies according to the already existing relations with a given country. For example, for a very long time we have had very intensive cooperation with Finland and Austria. Years ago we agreed with the Finns to abolish visa restrictions and a similar agreement was recently reached with Austria. In fact, the Council of Ministers has now authorized the foreign minister to sign the agreement during his next visit to Austria which will soon take place. And, in addition, the various high-level discussions and consultations on an expert level may also yield positive results. For example, the deputy foreign minister, Mr Janos Nagy, has just had talks in Athens, and Hungarian and Western foreign experts will shortly be meeting in the FRG. And at the same time, the other socialist countries have also put forward their proposals to the capitalist countries concerning the development of cooperation in various fields and questions.

[Question] [Words indistinct] what you have said would you agree that in the final analysis ultimately bilateral relations and the individual initiatives of countries can promote the improvement of confidence between the two systems of alinement and thus contribute to making the future of the earth more (?stable)?

[Answer] Well, when building up our bilateral relations we have never made a secret of the fact that we belong to the Warsaw Treaty organization and the CMEA, and in this (?period) it is naturally our endeavor that our diplomatic steps should benefit the whole of the socialist community, and of course in this way we also serve our national interests. For example, when we support the disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union we also express one of our most important endeavors because (?we seek) to realize our goal. Naturally, we have contacts with the Western countries and taking realities into account we endeavor to develop our relations with them, which I think has been clearly shown by the steps we have taken since Helsinki and Belgrade.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON YAR LEADER'S DEATH

AU282045Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic in connection with the death of Lt Colonel Ahmad Hussein al-Ghashmi, chairman of the Command Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen. The telegram expresses most sincere condolences.

Greets New YAR Leader

AU281900Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has greeted 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, leader of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of his appointment to this highly responsible post. Most sincere greetings and wishes for success in his highly responsible post have been sent. "I express my hope that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Arab Republic of Yemen will further develop in the interest of our friendly nations," reads the message.

YEMEN EVENTS LINKED WITH SAUDI, U.S. INTERESTS

AU280930Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

["RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the Arab Developments"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--"The murder of Colonel al-Ghashmi and the attempts to topple Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali with a coup are aimed at one and the same goal of establishing new regimes in both Yemeni states in the interest of Saudi Arabia and her American patrons," notes RABOTNICHESKO DELO in an editorial commentary today.

The paper points out that a definite link connects the two events and this is the plot of imperialism and reaction against the progressive trends in the Arab south. It is underlined in the commentary that Saudi Arabia is the centre of this plot putting herself in the service of the U.S oil interests in the Middle East.

"The plot of imperialism and the Arab reaction failed in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The progressive regime in that country strengthened further. The danger, however, is not over yet. The reactionary Arab circles and the imperialist centres behind them have not abandoned their ideas of putting the Arab south under their control," concludes the paper.

NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON PRC POLICY IN AFRICA

AU290930Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--Mr Ivan Peev comments today in NARODNA ARMIYA on China's policy in Africa.

After dwelling in detail on a number of facts pointing to China's policy of togetherness with the reactionary African regimes and the attempts of the Chinese leaders to provoke anti-Soviet feelings in the area, the author discloses the main strategical objectives pursued by the Chinese policy in Africa:

1. Separating the African national liberation movements from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

2. Economic penetration into the African markets and access to the precious raw materials in which Africa is rich.

3. The setting up of groupings and parties with pro-Chinese orientation, whose increasingly growing role should bring about a re-orientation in the activity of the respective governments.

4. To split the genuinely progressive forces on the continent and to turn Africa into an economic and political reserve of China in the spirit of the territory of the "three worlds".

5. To turn Africa into a field for the application of Mao Tse-tung's ideas.

"Evidently, the Chinese diplomacy has decided that the mounting revolutionary wave in Africa opens up possibilities for the realization of the Chinese greater-state interests, even at the expense of cooperation with countries which have nothing to do with progress and socialism," Mr Peev concludes.

PARTY DAILY MARKS MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU281245 [Editorial Report AU] The Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 25 June 1978 carries on page 3 an article, accompanied by an introductory note, on the occasion of 25 June--the national holiday and liberation anniversary of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The 240-word introductory note, entitled: "Unity, Labor and Vigilance" praises FRELIMO's achievements in the country's liberation and socioeconomic reforms and in this connection mentions "the decisive assistance of the USSR and the countries belonging to the socialist community" to the people of Mozambique in implementing revolutionary changes, quoting the words of President Samora Machel that these countries are the "natural allies" of Mozambique. The introductory note also refers to the excellent relations between Bulgaria and Mozambique and expresses congratulations to the friendly people of Mozambique on their holiday.

The 900-word article that follows is entitled "Active Assistance and Cooperation" and is signed by senior research fellow Blagov Uzunov, who describes his stay in Mozambique as an agricultural expert, dwelling on Mozambique's agricultural conditions and resources. The author states as follows in referring to the utilization of water resources in the agricultural sector: "Taking into account the great and decisive importance of the country's water resources for the development and strengthening of the national economy, the first general plan on the efficient utilization of water resources for the period 1977-2000 in the history of Mozambique was worked out at the proposal of Bulgarian specialists. A comprehensive program on the efficient use of water resources in the Limpopo River basin, as a basis for developing the economy of one of the wealthiest provinces in the agricultural sector--the province of Gaza--was also drawn up." The author further refers to agreements signed by the Bulgarian-Mozambique joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation during its 11-16 May 1978 session, held in Sofia, according to which Bulgaria will design and build water power technical equipment in the Limpopo River valley, as well as build dams in other areas of the country. The author closes by expressing confidence and hope that Mozambique will continue to progress along the path of social and economic development in active cooperation with the socialist countries and under the wise leadership of FRELIMO.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS VARNA OKRUG

AU290915Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, accompanied by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev and Tano Tsolov, arrived in Varna today in connection with Todor Zhivkov's traditional meeting with the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

At Varna airport the guests were cordially welcomed by Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee and State Council member.

The Varnenska Komuna and 9 September Squares, as well as the city's boulevards and streets, were festively decorated. Many citizens, students and Pioneers cordially greeted the guests.

A detachment of the students at the Higher Naval School presented military honors to the State Council chairman. The Bulgarian national anthem was also played. Comrade Todor Zhivkov saluted the sailors, the many working people and tourists present at the welcoming ceremony.

Leaving the 9 September Square, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, those accompanying him and the diplomats crossed the renovated and beautiful Lenin Boulevard and arrived in the Cherno More VIP hotel.

A short while ago, a meeting with the Varna Okrug leadership was held in one of the hotel's halls. Todor Stoychev spoke on the socioeconomic development of Varna Okrug.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION DEPARTS 28 JUN

AU281513Y Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Mr Carlos Altamirano, secretary general of the party, who paid a three-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, left the country today. At Sofia airport they were seen off by the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Georgi Atanasov.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION MEETS KUBADINSKI--Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--The chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, today met the visiting delegation of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, headed by the secretary general of the Front, Mr Nguyen Van Tien. In the conversation considerable space was given to questions connected with the work of the two organizations. [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Ahmad Husayn as-Samarrali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to our country, has permanently departed from Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN-GREEK BORDER COMMISSION MEETS--The regular 40th meeting of the joint Bulgarian-Greek border commission took place between 19-26 June in Saloniki. The commission's work took place in an atmosphere of understanding and good neighborliness. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON SPACE LAUNCH

LD281602Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, a congratulatory telegram on the successful launching of the Soyuz-30 spacecraft with an international crew.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

LD282038 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 28, CETEKA--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes, to whom he conveyed [word indistinct] greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Minister Chnoupek and President Eanes appreciated the positive tendencies in the development of Portuguese-Czechoslovak relations and expressed interest in their further widening. They exchanged views on the possibilities of bilateral cooperation and on the most important international topics, in particular issues concerning disarmament and detente.

Talks between Czechoslovak and Portuguese foreign ministers then continued at the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ending with the signing of a Portuguese-Czechoslovak agreement on the prevention of double taxation and on international road transport.

Minister Sa Machado highly appreciated the visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and characterized the signed agreements as an important step towards strengthening relations between the two countries.

Minister Chnoupek expressed deep satisfaction at the signing of the agreements which, he said, widen the framework of Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations. Their conclusion is another proof of the two countries' political will to cooperate under the conditions of peaceful coexistence in Europe, created after the Helsinki conference, Minister Chnoupek said.

INDRA RECEIVES INCOMING MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

LD281745Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Joaquin Bernal Garcia Pimentel, Mexican ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The Mexican ambassador is starting his tour of duty.

ANDREJ BARCAK LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD281856Y Prague CTK in English 2730 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 28, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak Government delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak left here for Mozambique today, to discuss possibilities of wider bilateral economic cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON ALL-CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY IN PRAGUE

AU271335Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Report signed (LV): "On the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly; United in Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] The deliberations of four working groups of the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly continued in Prague on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

The structure of the movement made it possible for the delegates to the assembly to experience a complete confrontation of views and experience from all continents--in the social and spiritual sense as well as from the military-political viewpoint--focusing on central points of crisis of the international situation. From the themes discussed it was clear that, in the interests of the happy future of mankind on our planet, the delegates will willingly continue to propagate and implement, in Christian circles, the principles of peaceful understanding in the spirit of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Saturday afternoon the Komensky and Hus theological faculties awarded Doctor Honoris Causa titles to six notables of the Christian peace conference leadership. The academic ceremony was attended by representatives of the CSSR Government's presidium office, members of both national ministries of culture, and by representatives of all churches in Czechoslovakia and by a number of other guests.

In the afternoon, the patriarch of Moscow and the whole of Russia, Pimen and his entourage visited Lidice where he paid respect to the memory of the victims of Hitlerite fascism.

Within the framework of the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly, an ecumenical service was held in St Nicholas Cathedral in Prague's old town square Sunday afternoon. The guests visited churches of various denominations in Prague and places of Hussite and reformation history. Several dozen delegates took part in services of various churches on the territory of our fatherland.

At the end of the day Christian women held a meeting, the key theme of which was the question of equal rights for women throughout the world and their active participation in the Year of the Child. At the same time a youth meeting was held, devoted to tasks and possibilities of the movement's young members in the struggle for world peace. The deliberations of the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly continue Monday.

New Bodies Elected

AU281039Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "They Elected New Bodies"]

[Text] One of the main points on the agenda of yesterday's deliberations of the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly, held in Prague, was the election of the Christian Peace Conference's [CPC] new bodies. The delegates elected a 37-member work committee consisting of representatives of member churches and CPC organizations. General Secretary Bishop Dr J. Mihalko and Dr J. Suvarsky will represent the CSSR in this body. The previous CPC general secretary, Bishop Dr K. Toth, from the People's Republic of Hungary, has become CPC President. [paragraph continues]

Dr Nikodim, the metropolita of Leningrad and Novgrod, was elected CPC honorary president by the assembly. The participants in the session also heard reports of individual work groups, which devoted themselves during the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly to issues of disarmament, the struggle against racism, cooperation with UN organizations and to the possibility of Christians contributing to reducing tension in the world. The reports reviewed the 7-year study activity by the CPC international commissions and determined specific ideological tasks for their future work.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT APPROVE RESULTS OF TSENDENBAL VISIT

LD240921Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have discussed the results of the official friendly visit paid to Czechoslovakia by the Mongolian party and government delegation headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. They expressed their full agreement with the course of action taken by the Czechoslovak delegation and with the documents adopted. They deeply appreciated the friendly and cordial atmosphere of the talks, which confirmed the firm ideological and political unity between the two fraternal parties and the complete identity of their principal stands and views on all basic issues. The visit, which met with a warm response from the Czechoslovak people, was a convincing manifestation of the ever deepening traditional friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states and nations in all areas of social and political life. The joint statement adopted at the end of the talks is an expression of the firm resolve to further develop Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government expressed their conviction that the further strengthening of friendship, ties of alliance and cooperation between the fraternal parties and states is not only in the most fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries, but is also a concrete contribution to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement, as well as a contribution to strengthening peace and security in the world. At the same time, they adopted relevant measures and instructed party, state and economic bodies to develop further measures and to implement the results of the talks between the party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia.

POLICE HARASSMENT OF CSSR DISSIDENTS CLAIMED

AU2312085 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 23 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Vienna, Prague (AZ)--In a letter to Chancellor Kreisky, SPD Chairman Brandt and Swedish socialist leader Palme, the Prague opposition figure Eng Rudolf Battek has reported on reprisals on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Czechoslovak social democracy. In connection with the signing by 23 different persons of the declaration "100 Years of Czech Socialism," a comprehensive police operation was launched.

According to Battek's letter, a search was carried out at the house of university Professor Vaclav Cerny. The apartments of literary critic Jaroslav Meznik and of a student, P. Janyr, were also searched. All three persons were questioned for several hours. Battek adds that police tried to start a search of his house as well, under the pretext that his car had been stolen, but that he did not permit it. The next morning, however, his car, which had been parked in front of his house, had actually disappeared. Later on when he was at work--washing shop windows--he was surrounded by six men and was taken away for questioning.

In the case of former student leader Jiri Mueller, whom police did not find at home, they resorted to force. Mueller was overpowered in the street in Prague, dragged into a car and taken immediately to Brno. Battek writes: "We are not violating any laws; what is the CPCZ actually afraid of? If a group of 23 signatories who are socialist, protestant and Eurocommunist-oriented, profess their adherence to the 100-year tradition... of the Czech workers movement without first requesting authorization of the official authorities, this certainly cannot be regarded as a violation of law." Battek rightly claims that the comprehensive police operation has raised far more unpleasant questions.

He adds: "We tell the ruling communists that no political system can be built up without open, uncontrolled...cooperation with noncommunists, which is free of all tutelage. If the present CSSR wants to be a country on the level of European culture it can talk neither about security nor cooperation without permitting its own citizens...to express their opinions on these questions.... We will offer resistance as citizens, socialists and democrats...surely, everyone must realize that we cannot accept a political dialog carried out through the mediation of police organs...."

CPCZ COMMISSION ASSESSES GRAIN PRODUCTION RESULTS

LD2817327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Today, the Agriculture and Food Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed measures for the further development of grain production and reviewed results achieved in this sphere.

Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who chaired the session, stated in his speech that the path toward gradual self-sufficiency is in a comprehensive solution of the grain problem: both in increase of production and the rational utilization of grain crops, and in the safeguarding of a sufficient quantity of volume fodders from meadows and pastures.

An important role in the solution of the grain problem can be played by this year's harvest, its successful completion, in a short period of time, with minimum losses and high quality grain.

Members of the commission offered a number of proposals in discussion for the further intensification of grain production. At the same time, they stressed the importance of safeguarding the material-technical needs of agriculture, the utilization of scientific-technical knowledge and the improvement of the standard of managerial and political-organizational w

LENART RECEIVES SARATOV OBLAST OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD2411567 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Vladimir Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Oblast Committee in Bratislava today.

Gusev is the leader of a delegation from Saratov which is visiting the West Slovak region. During the friendly meeting the two party representatives spoke about the friendly relations between the Saratov Oblast and the West Slovak region, which considerably help strengthen Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO PDRY LEADERS

LD281734Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council has sent a telegram to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Unified Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister. The telegram expresses the great satisfaction of the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR at the successful defeat of the attempted coup d'etat by a group of rightwing forces in the PDRY.

The PDRY leading public figures and the friendly Yemeni people are wished new successes in consolidating the progressive achievements of their country. At the same time, they are assured that the SED and the people of the GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of the PDRY and its leading political organization, the UPONF.

VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONTINUES THROUGH 28 JUN

Speech at 26 Jun Dinner

LD281410Y Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, June 27, JANA--Erich Honecker the chairman of the Council of State of German Democratic Republic, last night held a banquet in honor of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress, in East Berlin.

The banquet was attended by the delegation accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, members of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, ministers and other state officials.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech in which he expressed his deepest gratitude for the official and popular reception accorded him by the citizens of the German Democratic Republic.

He also expressed his pleasure at the development of "bilateral relations in a short period of time, for these relations did not develop until after the victory of the Great al-Fatah Revolution."

He said: "The former reactionary regime in Libya ignored the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. That is to say that it did not recognise one half of the German people while recognising the other half, because the former reactionary regime followed the imperialists' policies."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that no one likes to see a divided Germany but fascist policy was the reason for it. He said: "There is no doubt that we look forward to the day when the German nation is united again, because this is a right that belongs to the citizens of the German nation. We hope that this will be accomplished on the basis of socialist principles which become a reality through social revolution and ridding Germany of imperialism." He affirmed: "This will not be realised unless imperialism is defeated."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "The German democratic call for peace is a genuine and serious one, because it suffered the tragedy of war. The German nation paid a high price during the war. It paid for fascist-expansionist imperialist policies. It paid the price of dominating the others, the desire to seize the wealth of others, the policies of not respecting other nationalities and now respecting the borders of other peoples.

These policies have their historic reasons. I say that your call for peace is a serious call, and we add our voice to yours in calling for peace."

He said: "We all deeply desire that the call for detente and disarmament gets realized. We have, along with you, supported the practical Soviet proposals for disarmament and the halting of the arms race. We are also struggling to make the Mediterranean, along which we have the longest shores, a sea of [passage indistinct] the Mediterranean, but the colonialist forces want to keep the Mediterranean exclusively for their fleets.

We also support the Maltese people led by the Labour Party to protect the non-alignment of Malta and to reinforce its independence in the Mediterranean. We believe that the non-alignment of Malta will contribute to achieving relaxation of tension in the Mediterranean and consolidating world peace. Our country is also playing a prominent role in the non-aligned movement, the movement which has contributed to the consolidation of international security and created appropriate circumstances for peace in the interest of humankind.

Undoubtedly the non-aligned movement appreciates the role played by the socialist camp in supporting it. We all salute the leading role played by Yugoslavia in supporting the non-aligned movement and the distinguished role which the leader Tito plays personally, but we affirm that detente and peace will not be achieved as long as colonialist forces still exist on earth.

The colonialists seemingly join us in calling for peace and disarmament but they are liars and deceitful.

War is the method of the capitalist forces to control other peoples' wealth as is happening right now in Africa.

The desire to possess the wealth of others was the reason behind previous wars.

War has always been the result of the colonialist capitalist policy. Colonialism and capitalism are not to be trusted because their morals are the material outcome of capitalism, the outcome of the calculations of profits and losses, but our call for peace is a real and genuine call."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that in spite of the fact that our country has a small population it plays a very active role in international politics. "The steadfastness and confrontation front was formed in Tripoli, it included the Arab progressive forces. The steadfastness front which was born in Tripoli was a front against colonialism and Zionism and exposed the nature of the regimes collaborating with colonialism and Zionism. The Libyan people ousted American and British bases after the revolution and contributed positively in consolidating world peace. We expelled bases in which nuclear bombs were stockpiled and where the U.S. Air Force training used to take place. Our small population contributed in the resistance against fascism by giving half a million martyrs and their struggle went on for nearly 25 years.

Omar Al Mukhtar is the martyr of freedom and the struggle against fascism in our country. The transformations which our country witnesses today are undermining the basis of the reactionary regimes and that of colonialism in our region. In our country the rule of the masses is taking shape, the wealth is being distributed among the people and the people are being trained to use arms so that eventually power, wealth and arms will be possessed by the people.

I do wish that you will not regard me as speaking in the name of the Libyan people alone but also in the name of the revolutionary progressive forces in the Arab and Muslim world.

The Muslim revolutionaries must be trusted for their high morals and capacity to die for freedom. The revolution in our country is purifying Islam from the practices of Islamic reaction which dressed up Islam with a reactionary appearance alien to its nature. It is also removing all the false contradictions placed between Islam and socialist progress. What confirms this is that the Muslims in many parts of the world are at present fighting imperialism and reaction. For the national progressive front in Lebanon is overwhelmingly composed of Muslim fighters. They are the ones who are fighting rightwing reaction which is allied to Zionism in the region. Similarly the Muslims in the Philippines are alone fighting U.S. presence there. The same goes for the Muslims in Chad who are fighting thousands of French troops. The Muslims are also fighting against the French Air Force in the Western Sahara. It is the Muslims, who when meeting one another say: "peace be upon you." The permanent motto of Islam is peace. Stemming from this I say to you that we must trust the Muslims' intentions because their morals are based on spiritual values and lofty principles. The Muslims' morals contradict those of the capitalists. Therefore in the call for peace, which concerns us today, we must trust the Muslims' and socialist morals, because their morals are based on values and are truthful in calling for peace. Despite our insistence on peace we must not be deceived by imperialism. Imperialism believes that it is deceiving us and working for the creation of divisions within the front opposing it. It is also trying to make us suspect each other so as to weaken the front opposing it, because it is not in its interest that the front opposing imperialism and calling for the peoples peace and freedom. [sentence as received] At the same time we welcomed the signing of Helsinki's final document and the conclusion of the Belgrade meeting. Imperialism launched new attacks on the peace-loving peoples, particularly in Africa. These attacks affirm what I have mentioned earlier. We must hail the statement issued by the Soviet Government which exposed this new imperialist attack on Africa in particular. Previously to this, we were aware of the steadfast stands of Democratic Germany opposing imperialism, fascism and the new imperialist regimes.

"We do not doubt the stand of Democratic Germany towards our peoples, while confronting the new imperialist attack." He added: "We recall with deep gratitude the large German aid to national liberation movements and its stand by the world progressive forces, particularly by those in Africa and by our people when we were subjected to reactionary aggression last year. We also appreciate the readiness of the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party to develop the cooperation with our people."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi hailed the material and moral aid given by Democratic Germany to our people. He said: "The Arab nation will not forget her stand, and that of the socialist camp, towards the Palestinian people's cause when she took the initiative in severing her diplomatic relations with the racist Zionist regime in Palestine, after the 1967 aggression."

He affirmed that the Arab nation will never forget this firm stand towards the Palestinian cuase. "We regret that at the same time the U.S. is affirming the Palestinian people's rights in establishing their state on their territory, the racist Zionist regime is reinforcing its existence in Palestine. This racist Zionist regime is ignoring the U.N.'s will and that of the world community."

He affirmed that the Zionest regime takes this stand because it is backed by international imperialism which is reinforcing the Zionist existence in the Arab world. International colonialism is also aiming at strengthening the racist regimes in southern Africa.

He pointed out that imperialism has created these racist regimes in the Arab world and Africa in order to intimidate the peoples of the area, exploit their wealth, encircle and liquidate the progressive forces.

We know the progressive centers which imperialism is trying to encircle. We have to strengthen the defence capability of the progressive forces in Africa in particular and double our aid for the national liberation movements in Palestine and Africa.

Our peoples remember and appreciate the socialist camp's stand with them in their just struggle and they are continuing their struggle until they achieve ultimate victory against the imperialist forces. We deeply appreciate and salute our sincere friends who supported us in our battle, among w om are our German friends."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that this meeting was "reinforcing our joint struggle against colonialism, strengthening our friendship and developing cooperation between the two countries which will contribute in strengthening our front against colonialism."

He added: "I am looking forward to further meetings". He saluted the friends who contributed to developing the friendship between the two countries particularly those who had laid down their lives for achieving this friendship and promoting this cooperation. Colonal al-Qadhdhafi asked those present to observe a minute of silence in memory of the martyrs.

Declaration, Cooperation Agreements

LD281250Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A "joint declaration on the consolidation of friendship and the strengthening of cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah," a 10-year agreement between the two states on political, economic and scientific-technological cooperation, as well as an agreement on cooperation in the field of health, were signed today in Berlin. They are the result of the official talks held during the friendship visit of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the Libyan head of state and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, with the participation of other officials and experts of the two countries.

Beforehand, the official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the National General Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, had been successfully concluded. Present once again at the consultations between the two statesmen were leading GDR and Libyan officials.

After conclusion of the official talks, the representatives of the two states and the other leading officials went to the official building of the State Council to sign the documents, which lay, in red and green folders with the GDR and Libyan state emblems, ready for signing on the signature table. Erich Honecker and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed the joint declaration which was drawn up in both German and Arabic. The declaration deals with the consolidation of friendship and strengthening of cooperation. The handshake, which the two statesmen then exchanged, was met with cordial applause.

The 10-year agreement on political-economic and scientific-technological cooperation was signed by Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee and Politburo member, and by Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, secretary of agriculture, who, together with Hermann Tscherisich, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Health, also signed the third document--an agreement on cooperation in the field of health.

After the ceremony, Erich Honecker and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the other officials of the two countries exchanged congratulations.

Present at the signing of the documents, along with Erich Honecker, were: SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Heinz Hoffmann, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann and Horst Sindermann; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; and other members of the Council of Ministers, including Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs. Also present were the other participants at the official talks.

Present from the Libyan side, along with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, were, among others: Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the National General Congress, and Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs.

More on Joint Declaration

LD2820?6Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Libya note with satisfaction "that their views on topical international questions and on further strengthening bilateral cooperation either coincide or are very close." This is revealed in a joint declaration published in Berlin on Wednesday. This document was drawn up at the end of the visit by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to the GDR (from 26-28 June). It is signed by the Libyan politician and his host, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The declaration notes that this visit heralded a new stage in relations between the two countries. "It also serves to strengthen the common struggle of the states of the socialist community and the progressive forces in the Arab world, in Africa and Asia." In the document both sides reaffirmed their determination "to deepen and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two states in all spheres."

The declaration also maintains that there is a good basis for development of relations between the two states. "This cooperation is in the interests of both peoples, and serves to strengthen the fighting alliance among the world's progressive forces for peace and social progress against imperialism and international monopolies."

The document notes that "the GDR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah highly assess the relations of sincere friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries, which are based on the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against racism, Zionism and reaction, and for peace and social progress." In this connection, they reaffirm their firm determination "to do everything in their power to deepen cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific, and other fields, on the basis of existing accords and agreements."

It is reported that the two states have signed a 10-year agreement on political, economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and an agreement on cooperation in the field of health.

It is also reported that Erich Honecker has accepted an invitation to visit Libya.

Both sides note that the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism has achieved impressive successes, and that the shift in the international balance of power in favor of the progressive forces has had positive effects on detente and on eliminating areas of friction." [quotation marks as received] The same passage notes that "the solidarity between revolutionary and progressive forces is a compelling necessity in the face of increasing activities of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles, the development of new means of mass destruction, such as the neutron bomb, and the creation of new sources of tension in the world."

Both states support the legitimate right of the peoples to defend their freedom and to struggle against imperialism, racism and Zionism. The continuing Israeli-Zionist aggression against the Arab peoples is a dangerous threat to international security and peace. They voice their conviction that genuine peace in this area can only be achieved by granting the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their rights to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to the creation of an independent state. They reaffirm their support for the PLO and the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

"Prerequisite to the success of the struggle waged by the Arab peoples is the strengthening of Arab unity on a progressive basis. The declaration continues: "Both sides advocate a strengthening and deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the progressive Arab forces, and are determined to make their contribution toward the strengthening of these relations."

The delcaration deals in detail with the situation in Africa.

"The GDR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah confirm their assistance and support for the African revolutionary forces and liberation movements which are fighting for freedom and independence, and express their solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as with the African people of South Africa. They support the right of these peoples to fight with all means for the liquidation of the racist regimes and for total liberation."

Both sides condemn the secret machinations between the racist regimes in Israel and in southern Africa, and demand "that a nuclear arming of the aggressive racist regimes must not be permitted, that effective measures be taken toward the total international isolation of the Vorster regime, and that an arms embargo be imposed on the racist regimes in southern Africa."

The document notes that both sides "come out against any interference by imperialism in the internal affairs of Africa, which is aimed at the internationalization of the African problems and conflicts, and thus, in the end, toward the return of colonialism to its former positions." "They are decisively against the attempts by imperialism to solve its economic problems by the exploitation of the riches of the African peoples."

The GDR then expresses its esteem for the positive role played by the movement of the nonalined states in the struggle against imperialism and colonalism. "It has effectively contributed to strengthening international security and to creating favorable conditions for mankind."

Both sides point to the close links between security in Europe and security in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area. They demand the removal of imperialist military bases and support the proposal to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace. They pay tribute to the results achieved by CSCE, and advocate further progress on the road to improvement of the political climate in Europe.

Al-Qadhdhafi Leaves for Poland

LD281252Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, ended his 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR today. He was cordially seen off at Berlin Ostbahnhof by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who had invited him to visit the republic.

The Libyan head of state, who is at present on a tour of several socialist countries, is continuing his journey by going on to Poland. Also present at the departure with Erich Honecker were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz and Ingeburg Lange, as well as other leading representatives of the state.

At the military farewell ceremony, an honor guard of the National People's Army stood at arms in front of the Ostbahnhof. A music corps played the Libyan and GDR national anthems.

MORE ON 23D GDR-USSR MIXED COMMISSION SESSION

AU270840Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Press release on the 23d session of the mixed governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR: "Economic Relations With the Soviet Union Further Strengthened"]

[Text] The 23d session of the mixed governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR took place in Berlin from 19 to 21 June 1978.

The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On 19 June Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received N.A. Tikhonov, the head of the Soviet governmental delegation for talks. In the comprehensive exchange of opinions, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and agreement, fundamental orientations related to long-term cooperation in economy, science and technology, as well as topical problems related to research and production cooperation between the GDR and USSR were primarily discussed. Tasks were discussed, which must be solved inthe near future by the leading state and economic organs of the two countries and by the mixed governmental commission, on the further mutual approach of the GDR and USSR national economies.

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, talked with N.A. Tikhonov and USSR ministers on 21 June in connection with the 23d session of the mixed governmental commission, in the course of which the problems of fashioning an effective, mutually advantageous cooperation and division of labor between important national economic branches of both countries were at the center of attention.

The mixed governmental commission dealt with important complexes of further deepening economic and scientific-technical relations and the progressing mutual approach of the national economies of the two countries.

Proceeding from the stipulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, and of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on drafting the program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR for the period up to 1990, the main emphasis of the 23d session was on assessing the work results achieved and on issuing additional orders to the ministries and planning organs.

The commission noted that the leading state and economic organs, combines and enterprises of the two countries have performed intensive work on concerting proposals for deepening research and production cooperation.

Decisions were adopted which orient the work of the ministries and planning organs on the draft program toward long-term main directions of division of labor, specialization and cooperation. The objective consists of enhancing effectiveness through a comprehensive use of the findings of scientific-technical progress, through rationalization and reconstruction of the production, and through rational production series, as well as of increasingly better gratifying the needs of the two countries.

A governmental agreement on cooperation in long distance reconnaissance of the earth's natural resources was signed at the session. With this agreement, the joint work started within the framework of the Intercosmos program and the cosmic experiments between the GDR and USSR are being continued and expanded.

A focal point in scientific-technical and production cooperation, agreed upon between the GDR and the USSR for the peaceful use of space, is the further development of multispectral photography, as a must important method of aerospace reconnaissance of the earth, in the service of the national economy. The commission evaluated this governmental agreement as another impressive example of deepening mutual relations in all fields of social life.

The commission discussed measures to expand cooperation in rationalization, reconstruction, and production intensification, and made a series of stipulations to this end. An agreement was signed at the session between the GDR and USSR ministries of machine tool and processing machinery building on the further development of production cooperation between the Schmalkalden Veb tool combine and the Moscow "Freezer" metalcutting tool works.

The cooperation is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and reliability of machine tools and a' perfecting their production technology. It includes joint tasks for the development and manufacture of rationalization means.

The mixed governmental commission enjoined the appropriate ministries, enterprises and designing institutes to jointly prepare a vast reconstruction project in the GDR's electrical machinebuilding field to better gratify the demand by use of our own production and to deepen specialization between the two countries in that field.

An agreement was concluded between the chemical installation building industry of the GDR and the USSR foodstuffs industry which envisages the joint testing by Soviet enterprises of a new technology for intensifying and increasing production.

On the basis of the existing governmental agreement on cooperation in the field of polygraphic machinebuilding, the responsible ministers at the session signed a cooperation accord on division of labor in manufacturing modules for sheet-fed offset machines.

In view of the great significance of the development of microelectronics for the national economy, the commission again discussed problems related to cooperation in this field. In pursuance of the governmental agreement concluded late last year on research and production cooperation in the electronic industry, stipulations were made concerning supplies of basic products, social and auxiliary materials.

Another subject of the commission deliberations involved proposals made by the joint GDR-USSR economic organizations in the sphere of the "Assofoto" photochemical industry for a coordinated perspective development in research and production. They serve the further enhancement of the quality of selected photochemical products and the safeguarding of a high schientific-technical standard of production, as well as introduction of new product varieties.

In order to improve supplies to the population, a governmental agreement was concluded at the 23d session on cooperation in erecting an enterprise for the manufacture of carpets. The production will be organized in the Moldavian SSR in collaboration with GDR light industry, the textile machine industry and the chemical industry.

At its 23d session, the commission devoted great attention to verifying the state of implementation of previously concluded agreements. The responsible ministers, as well as leading officials of the two sides, consulted with the heads of combines and enterprises, project managers, and with working people on location regarding fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by the two sides in keeping with time and quality requirements, including projects in the fields of polyurethane chemistry communications technology, machines for the cable industry and new processes for the manufacture of glass silk.

Participating in the deliberations of the mixed governmental commission were:

On the GDR side: Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology, and deputy chairman of the GDR part of the commission; Karl Gruenheid, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, deputy chairman of the GDR part of the commission; Karl Bettin, minister of light industry; Rudi Georgi, minister of construction of machine tool and processing machinery; Werner Greiner-Petter, minister of glass and ceramic industry; Horst Soelle, foreign trade minister; Otfried Steger, minister of electrotechnology and electronics; Guenter Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Gerhard Zimmermann, minister of heavy machinery and equipment; Guenther Ehrensperger, SED Central Committee department head; Horst Tschanter, head of the SED Central Committee CEMA work group; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Hermann Leihkauf, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology; Gunter Fritsching, head of the USSR department of the State Planning Commission and responsible secretary of the GDR part of the commission; Karl Heinz Richter, head of the permanent representation of the GDR part of the commission in Moscow.

On the USSR side: M.P. Kovalev, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology and deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the commission; V.D. Lebedev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission; V.P. Leyin, USSR minister of the foodstuffs industry; I.I. Pudkov, minister of machinebuilding for light and food industry and household appliances; V.G. Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of machine tool and tool building industry; N.D. Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade; V.M. Venslavskiy, USSR deputy minister of forestry and wood processing industry; V.I. Glinka, USSR deputy minister of communications, V.M. Sobolev, USSR deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; V.P. Yunitskiy, deputy minister of chemical industry; I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR; A.V. Nechayenko, minister of local industry of the Moldavian SSR; Y.S. Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet part of the commission; N.A. Baturin, permanent representative of the Soviet part of the commission in the GDR; as well as other responsible state and economic officials of the two countries.

P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, also participated in the deliberations.

On the occasion of signing the documents of the 23d session, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a reception for the participants in the deliberations of the mixed governmental commission. It was attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Grueneberg, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky and Guenther Kleiber, as well as by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and by other personalities.

On Wednesday evening N.A. Tikhonov and other members of the Soviet governmental delegation left for home.

KRUEGER COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY AID TO AFRICA

AU272113Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Extensive Aid Shipments to African Children: Citizens of our Republic Fulfill Internationalist Duty"]

[Summary] "Aid goods valued at more than M20 million were shipped by the GDR Solidarity Committee to Africa in the first 5 months of this year. This is what Kurt Krueger, general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, pointed out in an ADN interview marking the international day of solidarity with the South African people on 26 June."

As he said, about one-third of these shipments directly benefited the children in Africa's south. "A major part of the shipments consisted of foodstuffs, including milk powder, tonics and vitamin preparations, as well as medicines, vaccines, children's clothing and blankets."

Kurt Krueger, who visited refugee children in Zimbabwe camps over 2 weeks ago, termed the supply of school aids for overcoming illiteracy in the young liberated states another focal point in the effort to support the African peoples. "Thus, school booms printed and developed in the GDR for Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau have already reached a circulation of 600,000 copies." This year, too, some 100 childred from southern Africa will spend unburdened vacations in the GDR, Krueger added.

NEMETH ATTENDS RALLY IN PORTUGAL, PRAISES PCP

LD282304Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation presently visiting Portugal, attended a rally in Porto. Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said in his speech that the example of Portuguese communists proves that the party is able to achieve good results in the service of the cause of the workers. This, he said, can be done even in the most difficult conditions, if the party conducts a Marxist-Leninist principled policy and if it is linked by internationalist solidarity with the fraternal parties. We are convinced, he said, that the struggle and successes of the Portuguese communists serve the country's national interests well and are making a contribution to the strengthening of the international communist movement and of peace all over the world. There are traditional, good relations between the MSZMP and the Portuguese Communist Party and the current talks have also confirmed that our views are identical on all essential questions.

APRO RECEIVES BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD281248Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)--Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, received Wednesday at the legislature building the British parliamentary delegation currently on an official visit to Hungary under the leadership of Labour MP Julius Silver. Also present at the discussions were Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian legislature, Sandor Barcs, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Richard Parsons, British ambassador to Hungary.

COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN PEACE DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU271647Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Jun 78 p 3 AU

["Joint Communique by the National Council of Syrian Peace Forces and the Hungarian Peace Council"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council, a delegation of the National Council of Syrian Peace Forces led by Georges Saddiqni, member of the National Command of the Ba'th Party and chairman of the National Council of Syrian Peace Forces, paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 15 to 23 June 1978. The delegation included (Abdelghani Qanut), secretary general of the Ba'th party, member of the National leadership of the Progressive National Front and member of the Presidium of the National Council of Syrian Peace Forces; (Hana Hanoui), secretary of the Syrian Women's Association and member of the National Council of Peace Forces; and (Akram Hassan), member of the National Council of Syrian Peace Forces. Sadiq Sadiqni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic, joined the delegation in Budapest.

The delegation was cordially and warmly received and conducted talks on aspects of cooperation between the two movements with a Hungarian Peace Council delegation.

The delegation met with Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the PPF National Council. Georges Saddiqni had talks with Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and Dr Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Rezso Trautman, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council and chairman of the Budapest PPF committee.

The delegation visited the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Veszprem and Pest counties and the childrens' town in Fot.

A similarity of views was apparent at the meetings as well as discussions on preserving peace, strengthening international security, developing cooperation among people and liquidating the sources of international tension. They discussed the Middle East situation and its latest developments, and the steps initiated by the Egyptian leadership since President as-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks. They condemned these steps which have greatly harmed the cause of peace and security and a comprehensive and just settlement in the area. A just settlement must be based on an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and an assertion of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Both sides shared the view that the policy of the Egyptian regime weakens Arab unity against imperialism and Zionism. Its purpose is to disrupt this solidarity, divide the Arabs and isolate them from their friends, particularly the socialist countries.

In this connection, The Hungarian Peace Council highly valued the effective role played by Syria in uniting the Arab states rejecting a separate agreement and in strengthening the united front. The Council expressed its high esteem for Syria's position and the struggle waged by its party, people, government and progressive national front under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and the party's secretary general, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic, against the imperialist and Zionist conspiracy.

For its part, the Syrian Arab delegation stated that it highly values the support accorded by the MSZMP, the Hungarian government, the Hungarian Peace Council and the Hungarian people for the Arab peoples' struggle for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories, assuring the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, progressive and independent development and Arab unity.

In discussing the latest developments in Lebanon, both sides expressed their profound concern that Zionist and imperialist circles will continue to hatch plans aimed at increasing tension to the breaking point in Lebanon to prevent Lebanon's enforcement of its sovereignty over its own territory. By this, they also intend to place Syria in a difficult position, since, together with the PLO, its plays a decisive role in strengthening the united front. Both sides emphasized their support of the legality of the Government of the Republic of Lebanon and Lebanon's territorial sovereignty and that they sharply condemn plans aimed at their violation.

In discussing issues affecting the destiny of mankind--such as, for instance, the struggle for halting the arms race, disarmament, European security and international detente--both sides shared the view that armaments must be completely and comprehensively prohibited and the production of new kinds of mass desturction weapons and weapons systems and particularly the neutron weapon, must be stopped. The production of nuclear weapons and their testing must be prohibited and accumulated stocks must be gradually liquidated. An international agreement must be concluded that prohibits the use of force. Both sides consider imperialist acts against detente particularly dangerous and sharply condemn them.

They stated they are satisfied with the friendly relations existing between the two countries and their peace councils and agreed that relations between the peace councils and the exchange of information and experiences must be strengthened.

The National Council of Syrian Peace Forces invited a delegation of the Hungarian Peace council to visit Syria, which was gratefully accepted.

LIBYA'S AL-QALHDHAFI TO ARRIVE ON VISIT 29 JUNE

LD281926Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, extended on behalf of the top-ranking party and state authorities, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Congress, arrives on an official visit to Poland tomorrow.

Poland will play host to the leader of a country with which we have lively and fruitful relations, encompassing political cooperation, international, scientific-technological and economic cooperation, as well as cultural life. This produces benefits for both countries and, at the same time, is an expression of Poland's support of the Jamahiriyah, in which progressive social and economic transformations are developing.

Libya is among those third world countries which are at the top of the list of Poland's trade partners. We also increasingly participate in Libyan investment projects. We are confident that the coming meeting between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the top-ranking political and state personalities of Poland will constitute another important stimulus for Polish-Libyan relations, moving them to an even higher level.

POLISH LEADERS MARK OCCASION OF SOYUZ-30 SPACEFLIGHT

Congratulations to Soviet Leaders

AU2909 44Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Polish leaders' message to Soviet leaders on Soyuz-30 flight]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow:

Esteemed and dear comrades, On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people, we send to you, dear comrades, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Soviet people, our warmest congratulations and most cordial greetings in connection with the important spaceflight of the Soyuz-30 spaceship and of the orbital team of the Salyut-6 and Soyuz-29 spaceships.

Our party and all our people have received the report of this international spaceflight with particular and most profound joy. As a new step forward in the conquest of space by leading Soviet science for the benefit of humanity, and as an important stage in implementation of the Intercosmos program, this flight is a great event for our people and for socialist Poland, as Maj-Pilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut, is participating in it. This is cause for great satisfaction among our country's working people and fills all Poles with pride.

On their behalf, we express our cordial gratitude for all this to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR, and to the Soviet communists and all Soviet people. Esteemed and dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, we feel particular gratitude to you.

We hail the participation of a Pole in this current international space experiment with even greater joy, as this flight is taking place on the eve of the 34th anniversary of the foundation of People's Poland, in the year of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Polish People's Armed Forces on Soviet soil and in the year of the 60th anniversary of the day when our people regained their independence. All these events of the most recent history of the Polish people are indissolubly linked with the momentous achievements of the October Revolution--momentous for all mankind--and with the great Lenin's ideas.

Maj-Pilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski's current space flight with Soviet Cosmonauts Petr Klimuk, Vladimir Kovalyonok and Alexandr Ivachenkov represents a new symbol of Polish-Soviet brotherhood, cemented by the common struggle of the Polish People's Armed Forces and the Soviet Liberation Army against the Hitlerite aggressors, a brotherhood that has been built by our parties--the PZPR and the CPSU--and which reflects our mutual feelings of friendship and the vital interests of our people.

At the same time, this flight is a particularly emphatic confirmation of socialist internationalism, uniting the community of the socialist states and reflected in their unity, comprehensive cooperation and collaboration. The Intercosmos program and its implementation are a particularly eloquent expression of the new type of relations among nations, as devised by socialism.

We wish to convey our profound praise for all Soviet scientists, specialists, workers and Soviet cosmonauts who have prepared this flight and who are vigilantly watching its efficient progress.

Esteemed and dear comrades, please accept and extend to all communists and to the fraternal Soviet people our warm wishes for new successes in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress resolutions, both in the construction of communism and in implementing the peace program, which expresses the most profound aspirations of our peoples and of all mankind.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Warsaw, 27 June 1978.

Gierek Greets Cosmonauts' Mothers

ID272240Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the historic flight of the Polish cosmonaut, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent flowers and letters of congratulation to Mrs Kamila Hermaszewska and Mrs Janina Jankowska, mothers of the Polish cosmonauts.

This evening, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent warmest congratulations and most cordial greetings to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin in connection with the flight of the spaceship Soyuz-30 and the orbital stations Salyut-6 and Soyuz-29.

Our party and the entire nation, the message reads among other things, received the news of this international spaceflight with particular joy. The flight is a great event for our nation. Maj-Pilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut, is participating in it. This fills the working people of our country with great satisfaction and all Poles with pride.

Jaruzelski Issues Commemorative Order

LD282008Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the first historic space flight by a Pole, and also of the assumption of responsibility of the first Polish consultant-flight director, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of National Defense, has issued a special order of the day. The space flight by the first Pole, an officer of the Polish Armed Forces, states the order is an event of momentous importance to our country: it will enrich Polish science, it is a great honor for our Armed Forces and for all Polish soldiers, and it constitutes a great highlight for the celebrations of the 34th anniversary of the foundations of People's Poland and the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's army. It is, at the same time, an act of great friendship, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, which links the Polish and Soviet peoples. In honor of the historic flight, on the order of the minister of national defense, ceremonial parades will be held in all Polish People's Army units and at the Janek Krasicki higher school for Air Force officers. Meetings and parties were ordered to be held in the units commanded by Maj Miroslaw Hermaszewski and Lt Col Zenon Jankowski. Memorial plaques were ordered to be mounted at Maj Hermaszewski's unit and at the higher school for Air Force officers.

SOYUZ-30 DOCKS WITH ORBITAL SYSTEM ON 28 JUN

LD281756Y Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 June, PAP--Squadron Commander Miroslaw Hermaszewski reported that the Soyuz-30 spaceship docked with the orbital system of Soyuz-29 and Salyut-6 at 19.07 hrs Warsaw time.

PCI STUDY GROUP HOLDS TALKS WITH PZPR OFFICIALS

AU281524Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A PCI study group, led by PCI Central Committee member Elena Bertani, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation had talks with Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Central Committee department of economic planning and analyses; with deputy head Stanislaw Nieckarz; and Janusz Kubasziewicz, deputy head of the organization department. It also had meetings in the PZPR voivodship committees in Tarnobrzeg, Tarnow and Krakow. The delegation was received by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the foreign department. The Italian communists studied economic policy, problems of planning and management, the policy of employment, wages and social affairs, and the functioning of party organizations in plants. During their talks and meetings, the sides exchanged views on mutual contacts in the economy and stressed the need to expand interparty exchanges between the PZPR and the PCI.

GIEREK, KADAR SEEN PLANNING FOR POST-BREZHNEV ERA

LD281627Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Jun 78 p 11 LD

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "It Would Appear That Budapest and Warsaw Are Jointly Preparing the 'Post-Brezhnev Era'"]

[Text] Was the 3-day visit paid by Hungarian party First Secretary Janos Kadar to Warsaw last week aimed mainly at coordinating the two countries' attitude toward Leonid Brezhnev's impending departure from the political scene? [paragraph continues]

Be that as it may, this is the interpretation given it in certain Polish journalistic circles--an interpretation which would endow this visit with much greater significance than would appear from the reading of the innocuous communique published last Saturday.

According to these circles, the talks between the Hungarian and Polish leaders had two objectives:

First, preparing a joint program by the two countries, which are the most liberal countries in the socialist camp, with a view to the "post-Brezhnev era."

And, second, coordinating their action in order to use their influence in Moscow with a view to improving the chances of the most moderate group in the Kremlin for achieving power after Brezhnev's departure.

Still, according to certain often well-informed Polish journalistic circles, it would appear that it is now believed in Warsaw and Budapest that Brezhnev will offer his resignation for health reasons before the end of the year. Some people add that such a genuinely voluntary departure would, therefore, constitute something new in the Soviet political mores, and they even assert that the leaders of fraternal parties have already been informed about this decision, which would obviously be a new development as well.

For the Moderates' Victory

Under the circumstances, it would be understandable if large-scale political maneuvers were being enacted in the socialist camp and that the most liberal countries, such as Hungary and Poland, should be willing to use their influence to insure the victory of the more moderate "Leningrad group" in preference to that of the supporters of the "Ukrainian line," who are believed to be more intransigent.

With reference to this, it has been remarked that in January 1978, immediately after President Carter's visit to Warsaw, Polish Foreign Minister Wojtaszek went to Moscow and Leningrad, where he met local party First Secretary and Politburo member Romanov. Nor is it without interest that new Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aristov was previously Romanov's deputy in Leningrad.

What, therefore, is this Polish-Hungarian line, formulated with a view to Brezhnev's departure, supposed to be like? It can be deduced quite clearly, both from statements made by Gierek and Kadar and from unofficial information, that the two countries would fall in with orthodox people's views with respect to two fundamental points:

Increase in solidarity among countries belonging to the socialist camp centered around the Soviet Union, especially, as Kadar stated, by increasing their "commitment to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA," that is, both in the economic and in the military spheres.

And support for a joint foreign policy consistent with the Kremlin's wishes, especially with reference to a merciless struggle to be waged against "imperialism" and "reactionary forces."

However, the two countries have apparently strongly emphasized three factors [as published] which they believe to be of essential importance for a renewed socialist community in the "post-Brezhnev era":

Extension of the detente policy which, according to Gierek's statements, should be strengthened and extended to all parts of the world and made irreversible. [paragraph continues]

It appears, therefore, that according to Kadar and Gierek detente should, among other things, be applied to Africa.

These ideas will undoubtedly be widely discussed in communist countries in the coming months. It is also quite probable that we could well witness a polarization of views, with moderates grouped around the Polish-Hungarian line on the one hard, and intransigents, of whom there are many in East Berlin, Prague and the Kremlin itself, on the other.

CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU281605Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 78 pp 1, 8 AU

[PAP report: "Improving the Work of Party Organizations--the Plenum of the PZPR Central Control Commission"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Party Control Commission held a session on 26 June in the PZPR Central Committee with the participation of Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The subject of the session, which was attended by the chairmen of the PZPR voivodship control commissions, was the results of the recent control checks carried out in the basic party organizations and in the local branches of the "Ruch" workers' cooperative publishing house.

Arkadiusz Laszewicz, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, read an introductory report. Both he and the speakers from the floor focused their attention on problems of further improving the performance of party bodies and organizations in the area of party development, particularly in the area of educational work with party candidates.

The session positively evaluated the collection of membership fees and the efficient replacement of party card inserts. It also agreed that the control checks carried out in the "Ruch" cooperative showed that the controlled branches are effective in their performance and that some of them even overfulfilled their planned tasks.

The session reviewed and adopted the work plan of the Central Party Control Commission for the second half of this year.

The plenum elected Wlodzimierz Lejczak as member of the Central Party Control Commission Presidium.

Speaking during the debate, E. Babiuch discussed the current internal party and stressed the increasing role of party activities and the rich achievements scored by functionaries active in control commissions at all levels.

On behalf of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, he thanked the control commissions for their militancy and commitment in implementing party tasks and wished them further successes and satisfaction with their efforts.

The session was attended by heads of the Central Committee organization, general and media departments; by representatives of the main political administration of the Polish Armed Forces; and by members of the Polish Socialist Youth Union Central Commission and of the "Ruch" workers' cooperative publishing house.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CEMA SESSION DELEGATES

AU2820462 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1978--RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on June 28 the heads of the government delegations who attend the 32d session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, taking place in Bucharest: Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PR of Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak SR, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Cuba, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German DR, Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of the Hungarian PR, Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian PR, Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish PR, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Present were A. Marinc, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, head of his country's delegation that has been invited to the session, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Sin In-ha, Bucharest ambassador of the DPR of Korea, Gesese V. Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in charge of economic affairs of socialist Ethiopia, Sanan Southichak, minister of communications, public works and transport of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, heads of those countries' delegations present as observers.

Attending were also members of the delegations of the countries participant in the session. N.V. Fadeyev, CMEA secretary, was present.

A talk took place on the occasion, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU2910312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--On June 28 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, gave a dinner for the heads of the delegations participating in the 32d meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Attending were the heads of the delegations present at the CMEA session, the members of the delegations as well as of the CMEA Secretariat. Attending were Prime Minister Manea Manescu, and other Romanian party and state leaders.

During the dinner, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, President Nicolae Ceausescu toasted to the continual development of the collaboration between the countries present at the Bucharest CMEA session, to the health of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the communist parties, of the heads of state and of the prime ministers of the countries participating in the session's meeting.

Answering on behalf of the participants in the CMEA session, Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, toasted to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the welfare and thriving of the Romanian people, for peace and socialism.

MORE ON MEETING OF SOCIALIST TRADE WORKERS

Ceausescu Attends

AU280952Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the all-country meeting of the working people in socialist trade continue. Esteemed listeners, we will now report on the progress of this working meeting. A few minutes ago the participants, with loud applause and ovations, welcomed the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In an enthusiastic atmosphere, the participants expressed satisfaction with the presence of the party secretary general at the meeting, and gratitude for the attention paid to developing and improving the trade network, to modernizing all sectors of the national economy and to improving the living standard of all people.

These feelings were stressed by Comrade Janos Fezekas, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of domestic trade. In expressing warmest thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he voiced deep gratitude for the activity Ceausescu is carrying out as leader of the party and state for the well-being and prosperity of all people.

Ceausescu Speaks, Meeting Ends

AU281154Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The nationwide conference of working people employed in socialist trade ended its proceedings a short while ago in Bucharest. The closing session was marked by the participation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who also delivered an important speech.

In his speech, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings to the participants on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government. He stated that this conference marks an important point in the efforts to improve trade activities and the services supplied by the consumer and tourism cooperatives, aimed at meeting increasingly better the needs of all our people. Stressing the good results achieved in the sphere of material production, both in industry and agriculture, the party secretary general said that closer cooperation is required between the producers and the working people employed in trade, so that the range of goods for sale should reflect both the production potential and the real consumer needs, according to areas.

Dealing with specific trade problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke in detail on the need to develop, diversify and modernize the trade network, on the urgent need to better distribute the trade units, and to decide the stock of goods in accordance with strictly scientific criteria, in keeping with the people's consumer requirements. Emphasizing the successes obtained to date, the party secretary general said that resolute steps must be taken to eliminate the shortcomings and flaws that still exist and to fulfill the supply and service programs established. Thus, the party secretary general outlined the main lines of action, so that all trade activities and the entire system of services supplied by the consumer and tourist cooperatives can make a qualitative leap forward and yield maximum economic efficiency.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, which was often interrupted by loud applause and ovations, constitutes an important program-document for future activities in this sector of the national economy.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON YAR PRESIDENT'S DEATH

AU281008Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] To His Excellency, Mr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, San'a'.

In connection with the tragic death of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, I want to express deep sympathy on behalf of the Romanian people and myself. Would you please extend our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SCINTEIA PRAISES PROCEEDINGS OF LCY CONGRESS

AU280935Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Dumitru Tinu: "The LCY Congress--An Important Event in the Life of the Yugoslav Peoples, and of the International Communist and Workers Movement"]

[Excerpts] Any political observer, especially anyone who attended the 11th LCY Congress proceedings, will subscribe to the description of this great forum of the Yugoslav communists as "a congress of unity, continuity and stability."

The continuity was stressed by many speakers, and illustrated primarily by the great progress made by the Yugoslav peoples, led by the LCY, in the 4 years since the previous congress.

Responsible for the stability is the continuous strengthening of the leading role of the workers class and its revolutionary vanguard, the LCY. This role, it was stressed at the congress, has been and is being ever more efficiently exercised in the new conditions created with the adoption of the law on associated labor, and by the establishment of the new political system of socialist democracy based on self-management. The speeches delivered in the last session correctly emphasized that the proceedings of the congress have demonstrated how deep the Yugoslav peoples' faith is in the LCY and its leadership, headed by President Tito, whom the participants ardently praised for his fruitful and long revolutionary activities, which are indissolubly linked to all the Yugoslav peoples' historic achievements in the past decades. Through all its proceedings, the congress constituted a powerful expression of the political unity of all the communists and working people, and made a contribution to further strengthening the solidarity and brotherhood of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, on the basis of full equality of rights, and of their community of interests and aims. It once again highlighted the durability of their unity in the SFRY--a durability which, as it has been stressed, dispels the various speculations about Yugoslavia's future.

The positions [expressed at the congress] on the processes and developments taking place in the world communist movement elicited great international appreciation. The LCY Congress documents reasserted that the diversity of paths toward socialist is an objective law of the development of socialism as a world process. [paragraph continues]

This requires democratic relations among the communist and workers parties, and among the other progressive parties and movements; consistent observance of the principles of each party's autonomy and responsibility to its own workers class and people, of equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs; and rejection of any attempt to impose "universally valid patterns" or to promote outdated relations and forms of centralized institutionalization of the international activities of the communist and workers parties.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF MOROCCO'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Received by Ceausescu

AU282050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 28 M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, chairman for Morocco of the Romanian-Moroccan inter-government commission of economic and technical cooperation whose proceeding take place in Bucharest.

Stress was laid with satisfaction during the interview on the fact that the relations between Romania and Morocco follow an upward course in numerous domains of activity, grounded on the important decisions made during summit Romanian-Moroccan meetings and talks, which opened up broad prospects to the fruitful collaboration between the two countries. The wish was expressed to intensify these relations, to further the summit dialogue, to more efficiently take advantage of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for dynamizing the mutually advantageous relations of collaboration, to carry through under the best of conditions the cooperation projects and the provisions of the agreements between Romania and Morocco. The measures and actions of cooperation established by the joint Romanian-Moroccan commission were appreciated in this connection, as also the role of this body in the materialization of further collaboration ventures.

On approaching some current international issues, the two countries' wish was expressed to more closely collaborate in the sphere of foreign policy, so as to further make their contribution to a positive solutioning of the problems facing mankind, for the consolidation of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations, for the promotion of new interstate relations, grounded on equality and equity, that should secure the free and independent development of all peoples on the road of economic and social progress. The two countries' determination was stressed, to work for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension, for the political settlement of the conflicts, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

They emphasized the need for a peaceful solution to the Middle East situation, for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-dependent existence, inclusive of the right to found a state of its own, to providing integrity and security to all states in the region. The interview passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Meets With SUF Chairman

AU282051Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1978--Minister of State for Foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta had an interview with Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of Romania, on June 28.

Aspects of the Romanian-Moroccan collaboration in various domains of activity, of the two countries' contribution to strengthening friendship among peoples, to the cause of international peace and collaboration were discussed.

MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Received by Giosan

AU281246Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--On June 27, Nicolae Giosan, Chairman of the G.N.A. of Romania, received the Moroccan parliamentary delegation that pays a visit of friendship to Romania.

They singled out on the occasion the good relations existing between Romania and Morocco, both sides emphasizing the decisive contribution of the Romanian-Moroccan top-level dialogue to the promotion of bilateral collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, parliamentary included. The members of the delegation were informed of the Romanian people's achievements in building the new society, of the role and activity of the Grand National Assembly.

Received by Trade Minister

AU282053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1978--Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, had an interview with the Moroccan parliamentary delegation paying a visit to Romania, on June 28.

Aspects of the economic relations between Romania and Morocco were discussed on the occasion.

Meets GNA Commission Chairman

AU291022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--The Moroccan parliamentary delegation led by Dr Mohamed Rashidi, had an interview on June 28, with Vasile Pungan, minister [and chief counselor at] the presidency of the republic, chairman of the GNA Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission, [and] with a group of deputies, members of the commission.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion in connection with some aspects of the Romanian-Moroccan relations as well as with present-day international issues.

FORMER JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER MIKI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU271941Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--Takeo Miki, ex-prime minister of Japan, arrived in Bucharest on June 27, in the afternoon, for a visit to Romania.

Received by Giosan

AU2811154Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] This morning, Takeo Miki, member of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, and of the Liberal Democratic Party leadership, former prime minister of Japan, called at the Grand National Assembly, where he was received by Chairman Nicolae Giosan.

The two sides exchanged views on the contribution that the two countries' parliament members can make to further developing Romanian-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation.

ARGENTINE MILITARY JUNTA MEMBER ARRIVES 28 JUN

AU2820048Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1978--Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, commander-in-chief of the navy, member of the governing military junta of Argentina, arrived in Bucharest on June 28 for an official visit at the invitation of Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council of Romania.

COMMUNIQUE ON IVORIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT ISSUED

AU2720030Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the foreign minister of the Republic of Ivory Coast, Simeon Ake, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 23-27 June.

The Ivory Coast foreign minister was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to whom he conveyed friendly greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness from the president of the Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, as well as wishes for success to the Romanian people and congratulations for the great construction work they have done in their country.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania asked the guest to convey to the president of the Ivory Coast Republic warm greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness, and for growing prosperity to the Ivorian people.

The two ministers had talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual esteem and respect. They expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of the relations between their countries, as well as the desire to further expand and strengthen them through the implementation of the agreements and conventions concluded on the occasion of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to the Ivory Coast in 1977.

During the talks and the first session of the grand joint Romanian-Ivorian commission of economic cooperation held in Bucharest, the two ministers analysed the stage of bilateral cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural domains. They noted the wide possibilities existing for the development of this cooperation especially in geology, mining, oil, agriculture, wood industry and afforestation, as well as for the diversification of their commercial exchanges with a view to increasing them. To this end they underlined the need for concluding new agreements and to carry through the existing bilateral agreements.

The two ministers chaired the first session of the Romanian-Ivorian great joint cooperation commission, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest on 23 and 24 June 1978, and signed the protocol of the session.

The two sides agreed to step up negotiations to conclude an agreement on avoiding double taxation, and an air transport agreement. They signed cooperation conventions between the Romanian and Ivorian radio and television networks and press agencies, and initiated an agreement on promoting and mutually guaranteeing investments.

The two ministers exchanged letters under which Romania and the Ivory Coast will grant each other visa facilities for diplomatic and official passports.

The ministers reaffirmed the need for opening as soon as possible the Embassy of the Republic of Ivory Coast in Bucharest.

The two ministers reviewed present-day international issues and noted the broad identity of the viewpoints on these issues, on the way to approach them and to see their settlement. They reiterated their countries' attachment to the unanimously recognized principles of international law, especially of those referring to the equal rights of the states, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and its threatened use. They declared for the settlement of the existing conflicts by peaceful means, against the policy of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination, for each people's right to decide freely the path of its development.

The sides underlined the necessity of strengthened solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries; of intensifed efforts aimed at the eradication of underdevelopment and the creation of new international economic order, of concrete measures for general and complete disarmament, for nuclear disarmament primarily.

The foreign ministers of the two countries underscored the firm attitude of their governments supporting the observance of the national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of all African states as well as their right to peace and security. They expressed their deep anxiety over the states of tension and conflicts among various African states and reiterated the necessity for the African states to work toward a policy of peace and national unity; an imperative for their development, to solve by peaceful means and negotiations the divergencies among them--the sole way to prevent foreign interference and to safeguard their national freedom and independence.

They reiterated their governments' militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their fight for independence and declared for the definitive abolition of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised in South Africa.

The two ministers underlined the necessity for translating into life the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They also pointed out the fact that strengthened cooperation and security in Europe bear positively on the whole world.

The foreign minister of the Ivory Coast, his wife and the Ivorian delegation toured Bucharest and Brasov, various industrial units and cultural establishments. The Ivory Coast minister and his delegation were extended a warm and cordial reception. Ake and his aides expressed admiration for Romania's considerable achievements in all economic, social and cultural areas.

The guest expressed thanks and profound gratitude for the warm reception and generous hospitality extended to him, to his wife and to the Ivorian delegation during their official visit to Romania.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Ivory Coast invited Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, to pay an official visit to the Republic of Ivory Coast. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Its date is to be established later on.

On June 27, the Ivorian minister of foreign affairs left Bucharest.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BURTICA'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meets With U.S. Businessmen

AU291026Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--Problems related to the economic links, to bilateral collaboration and on third markets between Romania and the U.S., the possibilities existing for the further development of these relations were discussed on June 28 by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, with American businessmen who participated these days in the fifth session of the Romanian-US economic council, held in Sinaia. The Romanian vice-premier has successive interviews with Milton F. Rosenthal, chairman for the U.S. of the Romanian-U.S. economic council, chairman of the administration board of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, with John Pittas, chairman of the technological processes division of the UOP, and William Chandler, director of the licence compartment of the Standard Oil-Ohio.

Receives UN Official

AU291027Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--On June 28, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime-minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN/ECE [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe], who is taking part in the European preparatory meeting of the United Nations conference on science and technology for development.

Aspects of the collaboration between Romania and UN/ECE, of the Romanian policy aiming at the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all countries economically, technically and scientifically were discussed.

Receives Foreign Trade Ministers

AU282034Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today had a meeting with USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, who is visiting our country. The sides discussed matters concerning the Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration in various fields as well as the existing opportunities to continuously develop these relations and to expand trade exchanges between the two countries.

Also today Comrade Cornel Burtica met with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle; during the meeting the two sides discussed matters concerning the development and expansion of bilateral economic cooperation and collaboration.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY GEORGE VEST MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Andrei

AU291030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received on June 28 George S. Vest, assistant secretary of state of the U.S. for European affairs, who was in Romania for the fifth session of the Romanian-U.S. council for the promotion of economic relations. A talk took place on the occasion, during which aspects of the Romanian-U.S. economic relations and their development prospects were examined.

Received by Oprea

AU281151Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea today received George Vest, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who attended the proceedings of the 5th session of the Romanian-U.S. economic council.

The two sides discussed the economic relations between Romania and the United States, and possibilities for expanding them.

OPREA RECEIVES BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATES

AU281152Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, today received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the joint Romanian-Bulgarian governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; and Nikola Todoriev, minister of energy. The two sides discussed Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and collaboration in areas of common interest.

CPSU AKTIVISTS' 19-26 JUN VISIT REPORTED

AU281028Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Text] A delegation of CPSU aktivists led by Comrade V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Information Center, visited Romania 19-26 June 1978 at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee for an exchange of experience.

The delegation members conducted talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Academy for Social and Political Sciences, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, with the management of some central institutions and at the Vilcea and Sibiu County Party Committees. They visited certain economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Vilcea and Sibiu Counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The ensuing talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

SCINTEIA EXTOLS PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE POLICY

AU280950Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Ion Fintinaru, Nicolae Plopeanu: "Romania's Policy and Efforts on Behalf of Peaceful Coexistence in the World"]

[Excerpt] The obvious successes attained as a result of Romania's foreign policy did not come of themselves, and are no "enigma", but can be very easily explained: they resulted from a profound belief in the need for peaceful coexistence--and from our intensive and dynamic international activities, in full and sincere accordance with the aims of peaceful coexistence.

Thus, it is worth noting that the continuous expansion, the scope and fruitful character of these relations were not forged through unprincipled concessions or compromises. On the contrary, they are the result of a strictly and absolutely principled political line--the unfailing and consistent establishment of all foreign relations, without exception, on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in mutual advantage. The value of the Romanian experience and example lies in the fact that Romania has demonstrated by its own example that this is the only basis to build good, lasting, genuinely friendly and fruitful relations with all states.

It is a fact that various differences exist between Romania and many countries with which we maintain manysided relations, not only differences of system or affiliation to political-military groups, but also differences concerning the forms and aims of the various activities, interpretations of or stands on international events, and so forth. However, Socialist Romania has never wavered from the position--a position it consistently and steadfastly promotes--that such problems should not constitute an obstacle in promoting good relations, once the sides proceed from their common interests and bring to the fore those matters on which they agree, which they have in common or that are mutually advantageous, and once they seek solutions through talks and negotiations, in keeping with the common interests of cooperation, and of the cause of peace, understanding and friendship among peoples.

BRIEFS

IMF DIRECTOR VISITS--Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, today received the IMF executive director (Ladink), who is visiting our country. They discussed cooperation between Romania and the IMF and developing this cooperation in the future. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LESOTHO--King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho received the new Romanian ambassador to his country, Aurel Ardeleanu, who presented his credentials [date not given]. The ambassador conveyed to the king cordial greetings and wishes for progress and prosperity on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. King Moshoeshoe II expressed thanks for the message and in his turn conveyed greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

LCY CONGRESS VIEWS ROLE OF NONALINEMENT IN FOREIGN POLICY

Minic Address

AU281405Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and former federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the session of the 11th LCY Congress' Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia in Belgrade on 21 June]

[Text] Speaking yesterday morning at the session of the Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia, Milos Minic said: "The increase in the role of the nonalinement movement is apparent in several directions. The movement has become a vital factor of democratization of international relations. The movement is one of the most important forces waging the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and other types of foreign domination. The movement is the main force waging the struggle for active peaceful coexistence. The movement is the force uniting the efforts of the nonalined countries and of the developing countries as a whole in the struggle for a new international economic system and for accelerating the development of developing countries. The movement is an independent international force which does not link itself with blocs, which struggles to overcome division into blocs, and which is a negation of bloc division. The movement is the initiator of the process of relaxing international tension."

Having recalled the year 1961 and the decisions of the first conference of nonalined countries, and the force that is struggling against limiting detente to relations between the blocs and between the superpowers, as well as for extending detente to all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations and for turning detente into active universal peaceful coexistence, Milos Minic pointed out:

Different Orientations and Interests

"Since its very beginning the movement has been a vital factor of the present equilibrium in relations among forces in the world. It is a force which has limited the scope for expanding bloc division and for confrontation between the big powers in their struggle for spheres of influence. Today this movement is the main promoter of the initiatives, proposals and projects for solving international problems within the framework of the United Nations and outside the United Nations."

No appropriate solutions for international problems can be achieved without it or by bypassing it, Minic said. It can be said that in terms of its role in and influence on trends and developments in the world the movement of nonalined countries reached its peak after the fourth summit conference in Algiers in 1973 and especially after the 1976 Colombo conference. However, the problems that have already existed for a long time but which previously did not burden the movement to such an extent, and certainly did not jeopardize its solidarity and action unity, as has been the case in the recent period, have intensified.

First, certain disputes and conflicts among the individual nonalined countries on the grounds of different interests and different political orientations have intensified. Instead of being solved peacefully, some of these disputes have turned into armed conflicts. Some individual disputes have provoked disagreements, divisions and a certain group-forming among the nonalined countries.

"This has been especially pronounced in Africa and among the Arab countries. Today it is these regions that are most exposed to bloc pressures and thus it can be said that in part they have already been turned into an area of bloc confrontations and of foreign interference and intervention. But these countries--the Arab and the African countries--together form the most numerous group of nonalined countries and consequently the phenomena and divisions occurring among them have a negative effect on the entire movement of nonalined countries.

"Second, the pressure of the big powers on the nonalined countries has increased in the recent period. This pressure has, in fact, been exerted since the beginning of the movement and the nonalined countries have been resisting it successfully. It can be said that we are confronted with some kind of offensive which, as it appears, is developing according to the long-term plans of bloc rivalry among the big powers over the division of the spheres of influence and interests. The disputes and conflicts among the nonalined countries obviously suit this bloc policy. During the recent period the blocs and the individual big powers have made greater breaches into the movement of nonalined countries than ever before. The obvious orientation of the big powers is to widen these breaches, to tie as many nonalined countries as possible to themselves, to their bloc, as strongly as possible, and thereby to gradually bring about a change in the character, role and orientation of the nonalinement movement in relation to their own global and regional strategies and tactics or to break up or paralyze the nonalinement movement."

Third, certain differences and disagreements among the individual nonalined countries have become more strongly expressed with regard to certain fundamental questions of the policy of nonalinement, such as the question of the character, role and orientation of the movement of nonalined countries, and so forth.

Pressures of Blocs and Big Powers

True, nonalined countries have many common interests and are able to achieve general agreement on a number of such very important international questions as peace, security, international cooperation on the basis of equality, respect for the principles of independence, equality, noninterference, sovereignty in decisionmaking on the internal and foreign policies of their countries, struggle against foreign domination, support for the liberation movements, disarmament, struggle for the development of developing countries and for a new economic system, and so forth. All nonalined countries also declare that the most pressing matter is to preserve the solidarity of the nonalinement movement and its action on the basis of its unity.

"But if the bloc pressures and the breaches the big powers make in the movement became further widened and if at the same time the splitting and division of the movement of nonalined countries into the groups inclined to come into a position of greater or lesser dependence on the individual big powers were deepened, then the movement would inevitably become increasingly more torn by conflicts and disputes and by the influences of big powers within the movement and increasingly less able to achieve solidarity and action unity even in relation to those questions in which all nonalined countries have the same or similar interests and which are of vital importance for them."

We can see by the example of Africa, Minic further said, how much the disputes and conflicts as well as divisions among the nonalined countries directly harm the joint struggle for the liquidation of colonialism and for a full national, political and economic emancipation, how much these divisions suit those forces which secretly wish for the return of the former colonial forces or for the installation of new big powers in Africa. [paragraph continues]

The disputes and divisions among the African countries have made the struggle of the liberation movements of the peoples of southern Africa more difficult and are creating great obstacles to the OAU efforts to successfully organize and unite African countries in the struggle to end colonialism, racism and apartheid in Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa. There is a serious danger that using the existing situation in Africa and supported by the directly interested big powers, the racists and colonialists of southern Africa will also continue their rule in these countries of the African south.

We resolutely insist, Minic stressed, that the big powers and all other countries must end as soon as possible their interference and military and other interventions in Africa and leave Africa to the Africans. And this means that they must let the OAU, which is the most competent and most responsible factor in this connection, find solutions for all disputes and conflicts in the relations among African countries without any foreign interference. Otherwise the policy of forming their own groups of countries and their own bases in Africa may lead the big powers and the blocs to a serious mutual confrontation involving very dangerous consequences for peace and security in the world and draw many independent and nonalined African countries into a whirlpool of mutual conflicts in which their independence will be threatened and their development stopped. "On several occasions we have publicly warned all the big powers and many member countries of the blocs--and what is even more, we have warned them from the floor of the United Nations and certainly in our diplomatic discussions--about the dangerous consequences for world peace and for the balance of forces on which the present unstable and insecure peace is based, the dangerous consequences occurring in the event of a further splitting and possible breakup of the movement of nonalined countries because this movement has long since become an important factor of this balance and of peace in the world."

Peaceful Settlement of Conflicts and Disputes

"The movement of nonalined countries faces the complex task of finding the right road for overcoming the existing problems and to defend itself against all pressures, interferences and interventions. We hope that the conference of foreign ministers which will be held in Belgrade shortly will sucessfully fulfill this task and make it easier for the coming sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana to strengthen the solidarity and the action capability of the nonalinement movement. This will at the same time narrow down the room for bloc pressures and for the penetration of the influence of big powers in the movement of nonalinement to proportions that will not be able to jeopardize the unity and the existence of the policy and the movement of nonalinement.

"We have always consistently strived for peaceful settlements of disputes and conflicts among the individual nonalined countries and against the interference of big powers and other states in these disputes. Yugoslavia has already submitted tc the nonalined countries its draft document on the peaceful settlements of disputes and, working together with Guyana in this connection, our country is preparing a draft document on foreign interference or noninterference in the internal affairs. If the nonalined countries succeed in reaching a consensus among themselves and adopting such documents, they will create the necessary instrument for successfully overcoming disputes, separations and splitting in their own ranks.

"The LCY and our country must approach the examination of these phenomena in the movement of nonalined countries as objectively and as realistically as possible. Just as we must not underrate the problems, we also should not exaggerate them because this could discourage the nonalined countries and the democratic progressive forces."

The fact is that a considerable majority of nonalined countries today continue to favor the preservation of the character, role and orientation of the movement which it has maintained since its very beginning, on the basis of the decisions of the conferences of nonalined countries held to date, that this majority has not been gripped by divisions into groups which are inclined toward a bloc or toward a big power and that this majority is ready to strive for the elimination of divisions in the movement of nonalined countries and of bloc pressures and penetrations.

Against Reorienting the Character and Role of the Movement of Nonalined Countries

Comrade Tito justifiably said in his report that he is firmly convinced that the nonalined countries can overcome all dangers and preserve their unity which is in the interest of each individual nonalined country and of all of them together. I think that the most harmful of all the pressures outside the nonalinement movement and within it are those which aspire to impose a so-called reorientation of the nonalinement movement, that is, a change of the character, role and orientation of the movement. This is true when the question is one of the sectarian views and activities which aspire to divide the nonalined countries into progressive and conservative countries and whose positions are only seemingly radical, whereas they are in fact destructive by their effects. Irrespective of whether we want this or not, Minic emphasized, their promoters usually act from the left. But the same is also true when the question is one of the views and activities coming from the positions that favor blunting the movement's anti-imperialist edge, of watering down the movement and of moving it in the direction of anticommunism--activities which are also destructive, only they come from the other side, from the right side.

"These views and activities are introducing ideological confrontations and divisions into the nonalinement movement--something which is contrary to the character of the movement which has rallied the countries with different systems, social systems and political and ideological orientations, around common aims and principles. It is natural in view of this composition of the movement of nonalined countries that there are differences and disagreements on some questions among the indivdual nonalined countries. It has already become a tradition in the movement that we openly and democratically discuss differences on the basis of equality. But there should be no differences with regard to the character, role and the basic orientation of the policy and the nonalinement movement.

"We especially cannot understand or accept the persistent insistence of some on reorienting the movement's character and role in a way in which this role would be limited only to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, but not also against hegemonism or other types of foreign domination. Even less are we able to understand the views favoring and the attempts of reorienting the movement in a way in which some of the existing blocs will be proclaimed a natural ally in the struggle against the other bloc because since its beginning the movement has strictly adhered to the criterion and principle of not belonging to any blocs and not being linked with any blocs. But one of its aims is to overcome the division into military political blocs, the strengthening of the process of relaxation of tension in all regions and spheres of international relations and the transformation of this process into universal, active peaceful coexistence.

"Regarding the relations of the nonalinement movement toward big powers and blocs, we often hear two objections to our attitude, which is not only our attitude but that of a great majority of the nonalined countries:

"First, that it means equating the big powers and the blocs, which is wrong because one helps the liberation movements but the other is imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist; and second, assessments are launched, with the aim of disuniting the movement, to the effect that such an attitude is advocated by the moderate countries as opposed to the radical ones. Regarding their relations toward the big powers and the blocs, the nonalined countries in adopting their decisions have always had a realistic attitude, aware of the actual role the big powers and blocs have in the development of international relations."

Continuing his speech, Milos Minic noted a few points:

First, the big powers until recently underestimated the movement of nonalinement and did not pay much attention to the positions and requests made by the nonalined countries. The situation has now changed a great deal in this respect. The nonalinement movement has asserted itself with its struggle and its force. Therefore the big powers and blocs have begun to accept negotiations with nonalined countries on individual questions. Examples are the negotiations on the new international economic system and the international development strategy, on disarmament and others.

"Second, the nonalined countries' movement endeavors to adopt a principled position on each question, proceeding from the principles and aims of the nonalined policy. Whenever the position of a big power or a group of countries constituting a bloc is similar to the positions adopted by the nonalined countries, as a rule it comes to joint strivings for similar solutions, it comes to contacts, negotiations, agreements and vice versa. When the positions of a big power or a bloc are opposed to the positions of the nonalined countries, it comes, quite understandably, to mutual opposition and confrontation. Therefore, the nonalined countries' movement has no prior position toward a big power or a bloc, which means that the position is specific, linked to a specific situation, a specific question and a specific position, or rather a specific policy of the individual big powers or blocs."

The Attitude of the Socialist Countries Toward Nonalinement

"Therefore it is illusory to strive to proclaim any big power or bloc a natural ally of a bloc against the other, or vice versa, or to proclaim in advance as adversaries or enemies a big power or other countries constituting a bloc. The endeavors of some powers, however, to divide the nonalined countries into moderate ones and radical ones according to their criteria make little sense, except that they constitute the kind of activities designed to disunite the nonalined countries. If matters are viewed realistically in their actual meaning, then the so-called radical positions inevitably provide grist for the mill of foreign domination and for those who struggle for spheres of influence of the big powers' interests. The so-called moderate positions in fact constitute the most radical struggle against all kinds of foreign domination in favor of creating a new, more just international system, for these positions pull together and unite the broadest front of the nonalined and other countries in the struggle for the aims and principles of the nonalined policy.

"Considering the nature of social relations in the socialist social system, it would be natural for the socialist countries in their entirety, regardless of whether they are members of blocs or not, objectively and in concrete practice to have positions and a policy similar to the policy of the nonalined countries' movement. But these socialist countries are even now divided because of the very complex contradictions of the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. [paragraph continues]

"Some of them--and it is the biggest of them--are in conflicts which have been going on for a long time and which, one is led to believe, will go on for a long time to come because they are divided by great opposites of the interests of the policy they conduct. Disputes and controversies which some of these countries have not succeeded in solving and resolving in a peaceful way through negotiations and agreements have led to war or armed conflicts between them.

"Therefore, it cannot be expected now--and it appears it cannot be expected in the foreseeable future, either--that the nonalined countries' movement will be alined, as some wish, to their side even with regard to these socialist countries--even if we proceed from the natural and objective long-term interests of the socialist countries--or that they may lean on them as their natural ally or become their reserves.

"Concerning the question of hegemony and other kinds of domination, it seems it is a matter of serious misunderstanding or of some countries accepting hegemony and reconciling themselves to it, which is really difficult to believe unless it is a case of people who have remained devoted to outdated dogmatic theories about one center and about the leading country and the like.

"Perhaps it is a case of some countries understanding one thing by hegemony and other countries another," Minic said, "which would impose a need for clarification. In any case the movement of nonalinement would change its nature and would really experience a redirecting of its nature and role and its present direction if it were to renounce the struggle against all the forms of foreign domination, including hegemony. And this means all forms of inequality, subordination and dependency.

Dangers of Hegemony as a Form of Foreign Domination

According to our observation, hegemony as a form of foreign domination appears more and more frequently in international relations as the geographic area of the rule of the world imperialist system narrows down more and more and its crisis appears to be becoming deeper and deeper, and as in the process of decomposition of the colonialist system an ever greater number of new independent states arise and as the number of socialist countries in the world grow more and more. Any thorough analysis of international relations can identify occurrences of both global and regional hegemonies, or hegemonies in individual groups of countries, and they are hegemonies in the political, economic, technological and other spheres of international relations. This occurrence is most often felt by many nonalined and other developing countries directly, but also by some medium-sized and small developed countries.

"It may happen--and it is probable that this is the prospect--that hegemony in the historical sense will in the future be some sort of successor of those forms of domination and exploitation which under the pressure of the peoples for democratic and progressive transformations of international and social relations in the world gradually leave the stage of history despite a strong resistance of the forces which promote them, as is the case now with colonialism, for instance."

If this is borne in mind, Milos Minic stressed, it is quite understandable that the nonalined countries cannot agree to renounce the struggle against all kinds of domination and exploitation, and all forms of inequality and dependence in relations among countries and peoples, and therefore against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in the same way as against hegemony, which shows signs of vitality regardless of the nature of the social system and ideological convictions of its perpetrators. [paragraph continues]

Not only the nonalined countries' movement but all democratic progressive countries will lack a complete political platform for their struggle for democratic and progressive transformations of social relations and international relations unless they wage an equal resolute struggle against all forms of domination, inequality and dependence.

Clear Position of the League of Communists

"On this question as on other questions of international relations, the LCY has a clear and sufficiently elaborated position for which it has strived and struggled for more than three decades. The historical roots of this position lie in the many years of the struggle of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia against the great-Serbian hegemony and in favor of a correct solution to Yugoslavia's national question in the period between the two world wars and in the struggle during the national liberation war for brotherhood, unity and equality of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and in the consistent implementation of these principles in the process of building the socialist self-managing federal system in our country."

Our position on the question of hegemony also proceeds from our experience gained in the course of the past three decades during which there were times when we were exposed to heavy pressure both by imperialism and by hegemony which endangered the independence of our country and our independent road of socialist development.

"The great majority of the nonalined countries have a position which is the same as or similar to our position so that no redirecting of the movement and the policy of nonalinement should occur, and so that one should continue consistently with the efforts and strivings for the realization of the positions and decisions of the summit conferences of the nonalined countries, especially the summit conference in Colombo whose decisions and documents have formulated most fully so far the movement's political and economic platform for solving current international problems and building more equal international relations in general.

"We have all the reason to be deeply convinced," Milos Minic said in conclusion, "that in this way the solidarity and the action unity of the nonalined countries movement will be preserved and strengthened, that the present difficulties and problems in the movement will be overcome and its action ability will be raised. This is now more than ever a basic condition for the further successful struggle of the nonalined countries' movement for the realization of the principles and aims of the nonalined policy, for the solution of complex and grave international problems in the interest of all the nonalined countries and the entire international community, and in the interest of peace, equal international cooperation and general progress in the world.

Siljegovic Speech

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[Milorad Denda and Zarko Modric report on 20 June meeting of the 11th LCY Congress' Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia chaired by Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee, and the opening speech by Bosko Siljegovic, member of the Central Committee]

[Text] The development of relations in the contemporary world and the development of the workers and other progressive movements, the essential characteristics of the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation and social progress and socialism in the world are the subjects of this commission's work.

President Tito in his report this morning presented the LCY's assessments of them. President Tito explained the positions and views on everything of significance for the further activities of Yugoslav communists and all organized socialist forces in the field of international relations and foreign policy, Bosko Siljegovic said in his opening speech.

[Begin Siljegovic recording] In the past period, too, President Tito's exceptional statesman's role and his foreign political activities were of extremely great importance for the affirmation of our country's nonalined and progressive role in contemporary international relations, and of the LCY in the workers and other progressive movements, and for the breadth, substance and nature of international cooperation. It is sufficient to remind you of his role in the beginning, development and world affirmation of the policy of nonalinement, and of the great importance and world reaction to his recent journeys to the Soviet Union, the PRC, the United States and other countries. [end recording]

Siljegovic singled out some questions he feels should be more thoroughly examined, remarking that the positions, orientations and views of the Yugoslav communists on all questions of international relations were comprehensively explained in the report on the work of the LCY and the Central Committee, in the basic theses of preparation for the congress and in the draft resolution. Pointing out that there is no dilemma in the League of Communists or in society as a whole regarding the fact that the policy of nonalinement is Yugoslavia's lasting foreign political orientation emanating from its entire internal political life and geopolitical position, Siljegovic said:

[Begin recording] A historical confirmation of the correctness of this orientation of ours lies, among other things, in the fact that the movement of nonalined countries [words indistinct] its vitality in the struggle for more equal international political and economic relations and the assertion of national independence and the autonomous and free development of every people opposing imperialism, hegemonism and all forms of domination over peoples. The fifth conference of heads of states or governments of nonalined countries in Colombo at which the movement attained a strong international assertion was of far-reaching importance in this respect. [end recording]

However, it is precisely in the period after the fifth conference that the nonalined countries have been subjected to intensified pressures and confronted with attempts to divide them and fan conflicts among them on various grounds. These pressures are, in fact, also aimed directly against peace and security on a worldwide scale, Siljegovic stated. Certain tendencies within the nonalined movement itself to divide it into progressive and reactionary groups essentially lead to a splitting of the movement. Yugoslavia is deeply concerned over the armed conflicts among the individual nonalined countries. The only way of overcoming the disputes is the way of negotiations and agreements and, in this connection, complete equality and mutual respect for national interests. The Belgrade conference of nonalined countries will have to devote special attention to overcoming the present situation. And, as it is stressed in Comrade Tito's report and in the draft resolution, the LCY and our country will continue to make their contribution to strengthening the unity and action capability of the nonalined countries which have sufficient strength to successfully overcome difficulties and periodic disagreements.

In addition to the political aspects of the struggle of nonalined countries for better and more just relations in the world, there is also the struggle for a new international economic system which is equally important. In his introductory speech Bosko Siljegovic stressed that this is an important topic for discussion at the 11th congress.

As a European country, Yugoslavia attaches extraordinarily great importance to European security and cooperation, Siljegovic further said. Despite its limited results, the Belgrade CSCE meeting nevertheless confirmed that the relaxation of tension is the only way to preserve peace and security and to develop cooperation among European states on a more equal basis.

Speaking about detente in his introductory speech, Siljegovic recalled Comrade Tito's statement in his report and that part of the draft resolution which insists on the need to overcome the initial limited characteristics of this process and the need to extend the relaxation of tension to all spheres of international relations and all countries and regions of the world. The existing hotbeds of crisis are not being resolved and new crisis hotbeds are appearing, especially in Africa, and thus it is pointed out in the introductory speech that it is our constant task to continue the efforts to resolve these hotbeds peacefully. Yugoslavia and the LCY attach great importance to the role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable universal forum for settling all major international questions, Siljegovic added. He recalled that it was precisely President Tito who at the fifth summit conference of nonalined countries in Colombo proposed the convening of the present special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, whereas the first initiatives for this important meeting were made as early as 1961 in Belgrade.

Speaking about the efforts of our country and the League of Communists to advance relations with virtually all countries of the world, Siljegovic noted the important successes achieved in this field. Guided by the views of the 10th congress, our country has devoted special attention to its relations with our neighboring countries. He took the opportunity in this part of the introductory speech to mention the care our country devotes to the national minorities, which it wants to assert as an element of ties between peoples and states.

For decades now the LCY has persistently struggled for new relations in the workers movement in which the strategy of the struggle for socialism and the vision of socialist society are adapted to the specific conditions in the individual countries, he said. In accordance with this, we advocate the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and responsibility to one's own workers class and people, mutual respect, voluntary cooperation and internationalist solidarity in relations among parties. He recalled the great successes of this LCY policy and especially the normalization of relations with the CCP and the establishment of relations with the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Concluding his introductory speech on the international activity of the LCY and our country, Bosko Siljegovic spoke about the socialization and democratization of our foreign policy and recalled the substantive discussions on this and other questions at the recent republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists.

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